SAARC Fund for Regional Projects and the SAARC Regional Fund and a third widow for social development and infrastructure development.

(b) Expanding cooperation in the core economic areas among SAARC Member States and strengthening regional cooperation.

(c) The SAARC Council of Ministers during their 15th Session decided to extend the Visa Exemption Scheme and include the Following categories:—

(i) Ministers of Foreign/External Affairs of Member States.

(ii) Foreign Secretaries/Permanent Secretaries dealing with foreign affairs of Member States;

(iii) SAARC Secretary-General and Directors of the SAARC Secretariat; and

(iv) President of National Chambers of Commerce and Industry. Bangladesh and Pakistan have already ratified the regional convention on Terrorism which came into force on 22nd August, 1988.

Pakistan President's suggestion for peaceful settlement of disputs

7118. SHRIMATI CHANDRIKA ABHINANDAN JAIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the President of Pakistan, during the recent SAARC Summit suggested bilateral talks between India and Pakistan for a peaceful settlement of the issues between our two countries;

(b) whether the Pakistan delegation were told that their involvement in instigating terrorism in various parts of India was the main hurdle in the normalisation of relations between our two countries;

(c) if so, their rection thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) to (c) The President of Pakistan, during his recent visit to New Delhi, reiterated Pakistan's stand that until the Kashmir issue is resolved, the tensions in the relations will persist.

Government have conveyed to Pakistan that terrorism is the core issue in J&K. Regrettably, Pakistan is actively sponsoring terrorism and subversion directed against India, including in J&K, in violation of all norms of inter-State conduct and good neighbourly relations.

New Delhi SAARC Summit, 1995

7119. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL:
SHRI SARADA MOHANTY:
SHRI PRAVAT KUMAR SAMANTARAY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) which are the Heads of State Government who attended the Eighth Summit of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, held recently in New Delhi;

(b) what are the details of discussions held and the outcome of this high level Summit Meeting affecting the lives of nearly 1.2 billion people in South Asia;

(c) whether the South Asia Preferential Trade Agreement (SAPTA) has any chances of Improvement/taking off on schedule indicating the present status of SAPTA particularly after consultations with SAARC heads of State/ Government; and

(d) whether the PM of India held any dialogue with President Farooq Ahmed Leghari of Pakistan as well as with Bangladesh - Premier Begum Khaleda Zia on matter of mutual interest; if so, outcome of such dialogues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): (a) King of Bhutan His Majesty Jigme Singye Wangchuck, Prime Minister of Bangladesh Begum Khaleda Zia, President of Maldives Mr. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, Prime Minister of Nepal Mr. Man Mohan Adhikari, Preisdent of Pakistan Sardar Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari, President of Sri Lanka Mrs. Chandrika Bandaranaika Kumaratunga and Prime Minister of India Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, attended the Eighth Summit Meeting of the Heads of State or Government of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

(b) The outcome of the Eighth SAARC Summit of Heads of State or Government has been very positive and encouraging. The

Member States have decided that alongwith cooperation in social sectors the focus on economic cooperation should be sharpened. It is a matter of satisfaction that since the SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA) was signed in April 1993, Member States have concluded trade negotiations and finalised tariff concessions. These are expected to come into effect latest by 31st December, 1995.

We believe that there is a strong desire on the part of all countries in South Asia to move ahead in the core areas of economic cooperation and certainly this is one of the most meaningful ways to strengthen SAARC for the mutual benefit of all countries.

The Foreign Ministers have also agreed that after SAPTA is brought into operation, measures would be examined for establishing a Free Trade Area in the region. With a view to assisting the process, it was decided that a tripar- tite study be undertaken by the governmental, business and academic sectors. The initiative regarding a free trade area certainly reflects a sense of urgency to promote regional cooperation in the core economic areas and a constructive and meaningful approach to survive rising trade barriers around the world. It was also agreed that with the operationalisation of SAPTA, the Commerce Ministers would meet in December 1995 and 1996 in order to give impetus to intra-SAARC trade under SAPTA. India would be hosting a Meeting of SAARC Commerce Ministers. Sri Lanka would be hosting a Meeting of the representatives of business and industry in South Asia for the promotion of intra-regional investment and joint ventures.

In addition to expanding cooperation in the core economic areas a number of initiatives have been taken during this Summit, for continuing the process of interaction to identify and establish areas of cooperation with international and regional organisations, (the Secretary General was authorised to sign an inter-institutional cooperation agreement between SAARC and the European Union, and an MOU with UNDP and UNDCP for institutional cooperation), to project SAARC's collective position on major international issues, like for instance at the forthcoming world Conference on Women in Beijing in September 1995, to take further action for strengthening cooperation in areas relating to women, the girl child, children, persons with disability, youth and many other areas in which cooperation has been a continuous process, like agriculture, environment, rural development, durg trafficking, terrorism, etc. One of the most important areas in which all the Leaders are very keen to move ahead is eradication of poverty. As you may be aware, at the last Summit, the Leaders had committed their governments unequivocally to the eradication of poverty in South Asia, preferably by the year 2002 A.D. India's proposal to declare 1995 as the SAARC Year of Poverty Eradication has been endorsed by the Summit and we would be holding, in the course of the year, a Meeting of Secretaries/Ministers to strengthen regional cooperation in the area of poverty eradication. This meeting would involve:

(i) the group of Secrtaries to the Government in the Minisries/ Departments that are essentially concerned with poverty alleviation and social development,

(ii) the Finance and Planning Secretaries of the SAARC countries, and

(iii) the Finance and Planning Ministers of the SAARC countries.

India views SAARC as an additional dimesnsions to its bilateral relationship with the Member Countries. SAARC can develop into an effective vehicle for collective self-reliance in the region. The incorporation of substantive issue of economic cooperation into its agenda can be expected to harness the complementarities of the region in a positive manner. As you will observe from the above our primary objective is to promote the welfare of the peoples of South Asia by focussing on economic cooperation and poverty eradication along with existing cooperation in social sectors and strengthen the process of regional cooperation.

(c) Member States have conculded trade negotiations and finalised trade concessions under SAPTA which are expected to come into effect latest by 31st December, 1995. The Foreign Ministers urged the member States to operationalise the SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA), preferably by 8th November, 1995.

(d) Yes, Sir. Prime Minister of India met with President Sardar Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari of Pakistan as well as with Prime Minister Begum Khaleda Zia of Bangladesh and discussed matters of mutual interest.

निर्यातोन्मुखी खाद्य प्रसंस्करण एककों की स्वीकृति

7120. **श्री आस मोहम्मद:**
चौधरी हरमोहन सिंह:

क्या खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) जुलाई, 1991 में औद्योगिक नीति को उदार बनाए जाने के पश्चात् आज तक शत-प्रतिशत निर्यातोन्मुखी एकक स्थापित करने हेतु कितने प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत किए गए हैं; और उनका राज्य वार ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इनमें से कितने एककों ने कार्य करना आरंभ कर दिया है और कितने एककों में आज तक कार्य आरंभ नहीं हो पाया है; और

(ग) 31 जनवरी, 1995 तक इन एककों ने कुल कितने मूल्य का निर्यात किया है?

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री तरूण गोगोई): (क) जुलाई, 1991 में औद्योगिक नीति को उदार बनाए जाने से लेकर अब तक प्रसंस्कृत खाद्य मछली प्रसंस्करण तथा गहन समुद्री मत्स्यन समेत समन्वित एक्वाकल्चर संबंधी 459 प्रस्तावों को मंजूरी दी गई है। इनका ब्यौरा विवरण पर दिया गया है। (नीचे देखिये)।

(ख) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार 41 एककों ने काम करना शुरू कर दिया है। बहरहाल, एक परियोजना को लागू करने में आमतौर पर 2-3 वर्ष लग जाते हैं।

(ग) एकक-वार निर्यात आंकड़े इस मंत्रालय में नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

विवरण

जुलाई, 1991 से मार्च, 1995 तक मंजूर किए गए 100 प्रतिशत निर्यान्तोमुखी यूनिटों का ब्यौरा

क्रम सं॰	राज्य	संख्या
1.	अरूणाचल प्रदेश	106
2.	असम	–
3.	बिहार	1
4.	गुजरात	26
5.	हरियाणा	35
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	5
7.	कर्नाटक	24
8.	करेल	28
9.	मध्य प्रदेश	3
10.	उड़ीसा	5
11.	पंजाब	6
12.	राजस्थान	19
13.	तमिलनाडु	37
14.	उत्तर प्रदेश	24
15.	पश्चिम बंगाल	11
16.	मेघालय	1
17.	महाराष्ट्र	91
18.	गोवा	5
19.	पांडिचेरी	2
20.	अन्डमान निकाबार	4
21.	दादर तथा नगर हवेली	2
22.	त्रिपुरा	1
23.	भारतीय अनन्य आर्थिक क्षेत्र/स्थान का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।	23
	योग:	459

संगठित क्षेत्र में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण एकक

7121. **श्री ईश दत्त यादव:** क्या खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार के पास संगठित क्षेत्र में कार्य कर रहे खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों का कोई विवरण है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसे उद्योगों की सही संख्या के अभाव में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योगों की विकास संरचना किस प्रकार से तैयार की जाती है; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री तरूण गोगोई): (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मत्स्य और अन्य मांसाहारी सामग्री का निर्यात

7122. **श्री गोपाल सिंह जी. सोलंकी:** क्या खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने आन्ध्र प्रदेश के मेडक जिले में किसी संस्थान को मत्स्य और अन्य मांसाहारी सामग्री का निर्यात करने हेतु निर्यातोन्मुखी उद्योग स्थापित करने की मंजूरी प्रदान की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) सरकार को ऐसे निर्यात से प्रति वर्ष कितनी विदेशी पूंजी की आय होने की संभावना है;

(घ) क्या उपरोक्त संस्थान ने राज्य सरकार की सहायता से ऐसा उद्योग स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसका विस्तृत ब्यौरा क्या है?